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VISIT TO LA FAYETTE.

The following letter, giving an account of Mr. Carter's interesting visit to La Grange, is the last of his correspondence which has come to hand. Our latest private information left him in the south of France, about to embark for Italy, with the intention of returning over the Alps. We mention this circumstance that our readers may account for the interregnum in publishing his letters, which must occur until we hear from him again, of which we are in daily expectation.

Paris, January, 1826.

Our excursion to La Grange occupied four days, which will often be recalled and fondly remembered as among the happiest of my life. A knowledge of the fact, that General La Fayette is frequently overrun with company, and that he was about to leave his country residence with his family, to pass the winter in Paris, half induced us to relinquish the idea of visiting La Grange for the present; when some of our friends returned from a similar excursion, bearing to us a most friendly note from the General, and expressing a hope that we would visit him before going to Italy. Such a kind and cordial invitation removed all doubts, and was promptly accepted.

On the morning of the 27th of December, we took the Diligence for the village of Rose, within about two miles of which La Grange is situated, forty miles in an easterly direction from Paris. Our exit from the metropolis was through the Place Royal, the Place Bastille, and the Place du Trone; thence by the Barrier, Palace, and Forrest of Vincennes, up the banks of the Morne, which is one of the largest branches of the Seine, being nearly as broad and deep as the river, in which it loses its water and its name. In one place it makes a circuitous route of several miles round a high peninsula, which is only half a mile across, and through which a subterranean canal has been cut, navigable for boats. For the first few miles, this route presented many interesting objects. The Palace of Vincennes is a large venerable pile, without much ornament, and occupied at present as a State Prison. Several events of some interest to the traveller have transpired within its walls. Here the two great Princes of Conde were imprisoned for years; and here Charles V. Cardinal Mazarine, and Henry V. of England expired. The Forrest of Vincennes covers a large tract, consisting of a small growth of natural woods, through which roads and vistas open in all directions.

At the distance of eight or ten miles from Paris, the road becomes dull, leading through an agricultural country not remarkable for its fertility, and studded with little villages; which add nothing to its beauty. Midway in the journey, the Diligence stopped at a small Inn, for breakfast or dinner, call it which you will, as the bill of fare is generally much the same, not even excepting soup. On the plate from which I took my mutton chop, was a representation of General La Fayette on horseback, in the attitude of storming a fortress, with the following inscription:—

"*Il s'elance le premier dans la Redoulte.*"

At a table on the opposite side of the room, sat a group of three ladies and a gentleman, whose faces, dresses, and genteel manners attracted our attention, and who were, as it was subsequently ascertained, a part of General La Fayett's family, going to town to attend the examination of a school. But this was not the last of the curious incidents, which occurred at the hotel. A gentleman rode with us from Paris to this place, in the same department of the Diligence, without a word passing between us, he taking us for Englishmen, and we supposing from his complexion, that he was a Portuguese or Spaniard. He turned out to be a Lieutenant in the United States Army, who was going to La Grange on the same errand with ourselves.

We reached the village of Rose at 5 o'clock in the evening; and that no unnecessary claims might be made to the hospitality of General La Fayette, or his family subjected to any inconvenience, we dined at the hotel, before taking a carriage and setting out for La Grange. On arriving at the Chateau, the General gave us a warm reception, and presented us to his numerous and interesting family, consisting of a son, two daughters, and twelve grand children, with a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Count Segur, together with two or three other inmates, making in all a circle of something more than twenty. Simplicity, politeness and affability of manners, genuine kindness of heart, and unaffected hospitality characterize the whole group, from the patriarch himself down to the youngest of his descendants. They need only the American name—a claim to nativity in the land of Washington and Franklin—to call forth all the warmth and generosity of their feelings, making the stranger at once at home, and treating him with the cordiality of a friend or brother. The only uneasiness which the visitant experiences, arises from a fear, that the proverbial politeness of the French, accompanied with all the enthusiasm of feeling, will subject the family to inconveniences on his account, and lead them to do too much for his happiness.

The evening glided away delightfully and almost imperceptibly, in the midst of conversation on a variety of topics, chiefly relating to our country; for the whole family talk, and seem to think of nothing else than the United States, where their feelings, their hopes, and wishes all centre. The General considers himself emphatically a citizen of the American Republic, and familiarly speaks of it precisely in the same way, as if he had been there born and educated. He receives a great number of American newspapers, reviews, and other publications, and regularly corresponds with many of his friends in every part of the Union. These various sources of information, perused with the utmost attention, added to the astonishing accuracy of his observations and recollections of circumstances connected with his tour, render him better acquainted with the condition of our country, than almost any one of his actual residents. He has visited every state in the confederacy under favorable circumstances, having been introduced to the most prominent individuals, and seen a large proportion of the whole population in each. A package of letters and papers had just reached him, and he gave us a detailed account of events, which were new to us, and of an interesting character.

In the course of the evening, he often reverted to the scenes he had visited, and to the friends with whom he had met and parted, with no expectation of ever seeing them again. Many anecdotes were related, which had escaped attention, even in the voluminous reports of our papers. He stated that during the thirteen months occupied in his tour, he travelled between *sixteen and seventeen thousand miles;* and that his health had been greatly improved, instead of impaired, by the necessary fatigues of such a constant scene of bustle and activity.—Before he left home he had been troubled with a chronic affection, which had entirely disappeared; and his health is as perfect as his happiness at the result of his visit. I could not but feel a degree of pride and pleasure, that our country had in any degree been instrumental in contributing to the domestic felicity of such a man and such a family, who merit all, and if possible, more than all the gratitude and esteem they have received at our hands.

Before retiring to our chambers to dream only of La Grange, we examined some of the principal rooms of the Chateau, our hospitable friends kindly acting as expositors. The furniture is perfectly neat, and even elegant, but bears no marks of extravagance or luxury—nothing which is incompatible with a refined taste, and a republican simplicity of manners—nothing which does not conduce more to convenience and comfort than to show; and which could be compared in point of richness and splendor, as the General himself remarked, with what he had gratuitously been made master of in his tour through the United States.—The ornaments are nearly all American. In the hall at the head of the stair-way, and forming the entrance to the drawing-room, is a portrait of General Washington, with the colors of the frigate Brandywine, (presented by Commodore Morris on his arrival at Havre,) hung in graceful festoons around the almost idolized picture. On the right of the Father of his country, is a fine portrait of Franklin, copied by one of the accomplished grand daughters of General La Fayette. In a conspicuous part of the hall, stands an admirable bust of President Adams, presented by Mrs. Adams, just before the General left Washington. To these are added a portrait of Commodore Morris, (taken by particular request,) and several pictures connected with the history of our Revolution. The rotunda, or drawing-room contains, besides other decorations, a painting of the seige of Yorktown, and a portrait of General Wadsworth, the revolutionary friend of La Fayette.

At 10 o'clock, which is uniformly the hour for retiring at La Grange, we took leave of the family for the night, and were shown into our bed-chambers, after having been notified, that the ringing of the Chateau bell would summon us to breakfast at 10 the next morning. Our apartments were in the same style of neatness and comfort, as the sitting-rooms, with a cheerful wood fire blazing upon the hearth, and carpets covering the polished oaken floor. As is usual in French houses, furnished with fewer conveniences than this, each chamber had a bureau, or writing desk, containing an ample supply of pen, ink and paper, together with the other appendages for scribbling, all under lock and key. The temptations of such comforts, the whistling of the wind round the Gothic turrets and antique windows of the Chateau, with the delights of the fire-side reverie, on the events of the day, induced us to protract our waking dreams to a late hour.

In the morning a grey-headed servant, who is almost as old as the master whom he loves, and from whom he has imbibed his kindness of heart, opened the door gently, and performed his office of rekindling the fire, with such studied quiet, as would scarcely disturb the slumbers of a sick bed. We reached the drawing-room in season, to see the members of the happy family appear one after another, and share the paternal kiss. Breakfast was served up in a large hall on the ground floor, in the usual French style, with wine, and coffee after the dessert. The table was crowned with abundance, without superfluity; and a circle of smiling faces would have rendered a less sumptuous repast agreeable. Among the rarer dishes, was a kind of a pie sent as a delicacy to the General from some of his friends at Strasbourg.

After breakfast was over, we walked out in company with Washington La Fayette and the whole group of ladies, to examine the exterior of the Chateau, and the farm; of which scarcely a glance had as yet been obtained. La Grange was formerly a fortified baroulal castle; and notwithstanding the modifications it has undergone, much of its antique and feudal character still remains. It was once surrounded by a deep double moat, sections of which filled with water, have been preserved; and the residue filled up either for the sake of health or convenience. The edifice consists of a centre, perhaps a hundred feet in length with two wings of about the same dimensions, and joining it at right angles. From traces still visible, a gallery evidently extended across at the other extremity of the wings; enclosing a quadrangular court yard, strongly defended, with only one entrance under a lofty arch in the northern wall, guarded by a portcullis.

The Chateau is three stories high, plainly constructed of a hard and dark colored stone, rendered of a deeper line by its venerable age and long exposure to the climate. Two Gothic towers of a conical shape rise from the ends of each of the wings, and form almost the only ornament. The approach is by a winding avenue on the northern side, leading through a thick grove of evergreens and other trees, and under the arch already mentioned, around which hang festoons of ivy, planted by the celebrated Charles James Fox, in one of his visits to La Grange. The beautiful plant is as green as his memory, and mantles nearly the whole facade of the Chateau. Its luxuriant foliage, shading the grey walls, the thick copse bordering the moat, and the four antique turrets half concealed by the intervening branches, present a view on this side, seldom equalled in an airy, rural, quiet and unostentatious retirement. An artist from our country has taken several very exact sketches of La Grange, plates of which will hereafter be published.

As the morning was bright and pleasant, though the ground yet verdant, was covered with a heavy hoar frost, we made a circuit of a mile or two over the farm, which is one of the largest, as well as the most complete, in France. It contains five hundred acres, lying in one body, in the form of a circle, with the Chateau in the centre. Great pains have been taken to round it off in this way, by exchanges of contiguous territory. It is divided according to the most approved models, into suitable proportions of tillage, pasture and wood land, with the minor compartments of gardens and orchards. The General has planted *three thousand* apple trees, which are yet small, but thrifty, opening into vistas all over his plantation. He is much engaged in the cultivation of fruit of the best kinds.

The soil of this large tract, though not perhaps remarkable for its natural fertility, has been highly improved by culture, and yields wheat with other agricultural products in abundance. It is finely wooded and watered. Half a mile from the house, in the direction of Rose, there is a large and living fountain, cradled in the green vale, and sheltered from the sun in summer by a grove of venerable oaks. Its limpid waters at this season, repose on a bed of autumnal leaves, and are as pure as they are copious. From this rural and sequestered retreat, a distant view of the Chateau on one side, and of two little villages, with a spire to each, and the smoke curling above them, on the other, makes a quiet and cheering picture. Not far from the fountain, Washington La Fayette, (whose name perhaps I use somewhat too familiarly for the sake of distinction,) is much engaged in constructing an ice-house, upon the plan of some of those he saw in our country. In short, nearly all the improvements of La Grange, now in progress are according to American models.

On our return from this delightful promenade, and after resting for a few minutes, we were merely consigned from the hands of one part of the family, to receive the assiduous attentions of another. The General himself accompanied us to the farm-yard, which in point of practical utility, is more interesting especially to the eye of an American, than all the parks and pleasure grounds we have seen in Europe. A range of buildings extends quite round an open area, containing perhaps an acre of ground. The first of these is the granary, which was once a chapel, and the turret of which is yet left standing. Men were at work in winnowing wheat of an excellent quality. The second department is appriated to all kinds of poultry, among which are wild geese from the banks of the Mississippi. A flock of about a thousand merinos, prettily feeding at their long ranges of cribs, occupied another portion of the buildings. It was odd enough to see the little lambs bearing on their backs the same name, which has graced our triumphal arches; and to see the hero himself doating upon the construction of a new kind of *piggery*, upon a plan recommended in the American Farmer. Among the twenty-two cows, are eight from Switzerland, sent to the General by his friends in that country; and four of the Holkham breed, presented by Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore. The assortment of Horses is as extensive as the other kinds of domestic animals. In making the circuit, we next came to the farm-house, kitchen and dairy, the walls of which are ornamented with a map of the whole plantation; designating the ground appropriated to each department. Then follow the pens containing several rare species of animals; among which are wild Turkeys and Partridges from the United States, (intended if possible to be domesticated,) ducks which came as a present from the Garden of Plants, at Paris, and a pair of beautiful Mexican Pheasants. For the latter, and for the American Partridge, a new house is going up, to be artificially warmed by a stove. To these animals, may be added a dog from Washington, and a Racoon from our forests, who are inmates of the Chateau, instead of the farm-yard. The latter is so tame, as to play about the parlor, and climb up into the General's lap.

At 5 o'clock, the bell called us to dinner, which was bountiful, and served up without any formal parade. Among the peculiar dishes, were Jeutiles, much resembling boiled peas; and a rich kind of pastry, such as we had not found in the infinite assortment of a Paris table. A dessert of apples, pears and dry fruits, with three or four varieties of wine, including champaigne, crowned the festivities of the board. The General entertains no doubt that the grape from which the latter is made would flourish in the United States; but whether the wine could be produced is more problematical, as it is confined to one province in France, and depends much on a peculiar quality of the soil. It is, however, my intention to send home slips of the vine, by way of experiment.

On retiring to the drawing-room, a large folio volume, bound with red morocco, and richly gilt, was found lying upon the table. It was presented to the General just before he sailed from Washington; and contains a transcript of all the addresses to him by the authorities of New-York. The specimens of ornamental penmanship are certainly elegant, and have excited general admiration at the Chateau. By its side was a voluminous port-folio, containing portraits and autographs of public personages in France, since the commencment of the Revolution—both brought out for our amusement.

After tea the ladies favored us with a great variety of songs and music upon the piano, which they play with much taste and skill. One of the number, finding that her voice and execution could contribute to the enjoyments of the social circle, and forgetting herself in endeavoring to add to the common stock of pleasure, continued to sit at the piano, till she was solicited to leave it, instead of the ordinary request to remain longer. This mark of politeness was so peculiar, that it appeared to me worthy of record and imitation. Among the musical pieces, was one or two composed in the United States, during the General's visit.

At 9 o'clock in the evening, we manifested an intention to return to Rose that night, and set out for Paris next morning, desirous that if the hospitality of the family were not already exhausted by a visit, which seemed too long for strangers who had no other claim than simply that of being Americans, a share of it might be reserved for others, upon the republican principle of equality. But at La Grange, feelings of generosity and kindness towards even the humblest citizens of the United States know no bounds. Favor after favor descends spontaneously upon the visitant like the dew; and in view of the paternal affection manifested on this occasion, our country might address to its illustrious benefactor the forcible apostrophe—"inasmuch as thou hast done it unto the least of these my children thou hast done it unto me." Pretexts as plausible as genuine hospitality requires, were urged with a politeness that could not be resisted, and the result was a happy prolongation of our visit.

After breakfast on the following morning, the General conducted us to his Library, which is on the third floor, in one corner of the Chateau. The windows, which in summer are shaded by a copse of trees lifting their aged branches from below, look in two directions and command a view of a rural domain, such as Cincinnatus or Washington would have enjoyed, and such as its own proprietor would not exchange for an empire. In the anti-chamber, and the apartment itself are several likenesses of his friends, transatlantic as well as European; and in several neat cases on which the utmost care has been bestowed, are deposited all the little presents he has received from our countrymen, from the sacred memorials of his beloved Washington, down to the humblest pledges of gratitude and esteem collected in his late tour. The whole makes an extensive museum, which is guarded with more vigilance, and is shown by the family with more delight, than would apparently be felt in exhibiting the costliest collection of diamonds. All the articles were taken out of their places for our inspection; and the history of them detailed with a familiarity, which proved how much they are valued. One of the most conspicuous of these memorials is a beautiful model of the waterworks at Philadelphia, which the General took to pieces, to point out the ingenuity of its construction.

The library itself contains about two thousand volumes of well selected books. A large proportion of these were presented by his friends. One compartment is filled entirely with American works, containing a majority of our best publications. Additions are daily making to the collection, by the attentions of his correspondents. The Phi Betta Kappa Oration of Mr. Everett, and the Address of Mr. Webster before the Bunker Hill Association, are cherished among the choicest treasures. It was a curious incident, that I should here recognise the copy of the Columbiad, which had been brought to me at New-York a year previous, for examination as a specimen of splendid binding, before it was presented to La Fayette.

Having passed an hour or two in the library, and glanced at its interesting contents, we took another long walk with the ladies over the farm, pursuing a different route from what had been taken on the preceding day, and treading many a bye-path in a long circuit through the wood lands. A keen December air imparted an additional tinge to complexions naturally rosy; and to the eye of a poet, some of our fair companions, in their rambles through tangled copses and groves of oak, might have seemed like Dryads. In the course of this promenade, one of the daughters of General La Fayette gave me a circumstantial account of his imprisonment at Olmutz, and the sufferings both of himself and family. The story is long, and its leading incidents would not be new to any of my readers. One little anecdote, however, which gave relief to the tragic tale so much amused me, that I can-

not forbear to repeat it. In their flight through Germany, the female part of the General's family were obliged to assume the guise of English travellers, in order to elude the vigilance of their enemies. As they had some knowledge of the language, to which was added a similarity of national dress, they succeeded tolerably well among strangers. At length they were thrown in contact with an English waiting-maid, who had emigrated to the continent some years before. Serious fears of detection were here apprehended. But the poor girl entertaining no doubt, that the ladies were really English, although she found difficulty in understanding them; and as they were supposed to have left her native country at a much later period than herself, she came to the melancholy conclusion, that by a long residence abroad, she had lost her mother tongue!

In the midst of walks, conversations, and enjoyments like these, the hour of dinner again came round. By this time, our places at table had been as perfectly learned, as if we had become permanent inmates of the Chateau. Another evening of music and social pleasure was added to the sum of our happiness. At 8 or 9 o'clock, an intention was again signified to go to Rose, in readiness for the Diligence the next morning. But "it would be madness to go to the hotel that night, where the accommodations were not good; besides, it was snowing, and the weather was unpleasant: a servant should be sent to engage places for us, and it would be easy to reach the village by 8 o'clock, the hour for the departure of the coach on the following day." In vain were any suggestions opposed to these kind persuasions; and at 10 o'clock, we retired for the third night to the chambers of the Chateau.

The next morning at 7, we found both the General and his son in the drawing-room before us, with coffee upon the table, and his own coach at the door, in readiness to take us to Rose. In a few minutes more, a cordial grasp of the hand and the parting benediction of the patriarch, produced a state of feeling, which on our part admitted of few words; and we left La Grange with a full conviction, that if there is a paradise on earth, it must be found in the domestic, unsophisticated, and innocent delights of such a family, and if unalloyed happiness be the portion of any mortal, it must consist in the luxury of such feelings, and in the practice of such virtues, as are possessed by General La Fayette.

Vassalborough Bank.

Nothing but a strong conviction that duty imperiously demands it, could induce me at this moment to lift my pen on the subject of the Vassalboro' Bank.

I have a connection with the Bank, but have no stock in it, nor do I feel the least disposition that its condition should be so represented to the public as to secure it a degree of confidence it is not fairly entitled to. But when erroneous impressions are fastening and deepening upon the public mind, and newspapers are giving currency to remarks, fixing odium upon the institution that I am conscious it does not deserve, silence might be crime. I owe it to the corporation and the public to correct these impressions.

The greatest objection, and that which goes most to the discredit of the bills, is that the solvency of the Bank depends on the solvency of its President. Under this idea a writer in the last number of the Christian Mirror informs the public that the "President stood debtor to the Bank for 30 or $40,000, and the poor duped people who had taken the Vassalboro' bills would find themselves plundered of that amount, unless the President, a merchant, should be both able and willing to give them gold and silver for the Vassalboro' paper."—Now it is obvious that such a remark, spread far and wide through the medium of public prints, *unless well founded in fact*, must bear with intolerable cruelty and injustice, both on the President and the corporation. The writer supposes he has authority for this remark in the report of the Committee. I do not decide whether he has or has not. Let me turn for a moment to that report. But I would first observe, that in remarking upon, or explaining any facts in the report, I mean no disrespect to the Committee. The report is now become public property, and as such, I have a right to speak of it. The motives of the Committee I have neither the right nor the disposition to arraign. If the character of the Vassalboro' Bank is not to be redeemed but by proving the Committee corrupt, I shall give it up as a hopeless task. Besides, I should most certainly appear awkward in attempting to convince the public of what I disbelieved myself. These remarks would have been unnecessary, but for the avowed belief of some who are interested in this institution, that the feelings of the Committee were hostile to the Bank, and that they would be glad of any excuse to destroy it.

The Committee have stated in their report that the whole amount of money which the Bank had on hand on the 21st June, including its own bills, bills of other banks and specie, was $11,297 83. Of this sum, $36,310 72 was in the hands of A. & I. Leonard at Hallowell, $1,987 11 in the hands of the Cashier at the Bank. And here the Committee leave it—and here they had a right to leave it—for no one will question the right of the Commitee to choose their own mode of presenting the condition of the Bank to the public. But when it is believed that the deadly influence of some of the leading facts disclosed in the report is derived principally if not wholly from the circumstance of their being presented alone and unexplained, it must be matter of regret to the corporation that some further remarks should not have accompanied them. The piece alluded to in the Mirror shows what impression has been made. The public have set it down at once that the President is indebted to the Bank in a large amount, and that the solvency of the Bank depends on the solvency of the Leonards. This idea has called forth the public ire, and fixed and arrayed prejudices in the public mind, more, perhaps, than any other circumstance disclosed in the report. It calls for explanation. The *Corporation* (for such is virtually the fact) had seen fit to entrust to the care of Mr. Leonard, for the purposes of the Bank, a portion of its funds. They were committed in *trust*—kept in a trunk by themselves, (where I frequently saw them,) and Mr. Leonard never could have made use of a single dollar of them in his private concerns, without violating that trust; a thing we are all confident he never did. It was supposed that by virtue of his office he had a right to the possession of funds, and that the Corporation had a right to entrust them to him. All the bills received by the President were by him credited, and by me charged in books kept for that purpose. Also the monies and drafts sent to Boston to redeem the bills of the Bank were principally transmitted to Mr. Leonard, charged and credited as aforesaid; and the bills on their return from Boston, came through his hands, and a number of packages, which it is believed he never opened, containing large amounts of bills, were credited and charged by him in the same way.

It must be seen that this mode would swell the account between him and me to a large amount. May 15, is noted $13,000 to my credit, received from the Agents in Boston, and a short time before $10,000. On the evening of the 21st June, Mr. Leonard came up to Vassalboro', and the next morning brought into the Bank and delivered to me the trunk containing the bills and papers of the Bank, and by looking over the accounts the balance was found to be as stated by the Committee. But it will be recollected that this balance, together with all the notes which belong to the Bank were then in my possession and in the vaults of the Bank.

The Committee arrived at the fact that they ever had been in Leonard's hands, by our disclosure in the course of the examination. Before the Committee left, their opinion was respectfully requested, whether it was proper and according to the usages of banking institutions for the President to retain possession of any part of the funds. They frankly and obligingly gave their opinion, and unanimously agreed that it was not. The decision was satisfactory, and they were assured by me, and, if I am not mistaken, by one or both of the Directors present, that they should in future remain in the Bank. This assurance has been faithfully regarded.

Now who sees any occasion for alarm in this $36,000? The simple truth is, that the Bank, believing the President to be an active and faithful officer, entrusted to him, for particular purposes, a portion of its funds. It was found to be inconvenient in practice, and improper in the estimation of the Committee, and they were withdrawn. The case, it is believed, might be paralleled, as well as most of the other irregularities pointed out in the report. Perhaps some future investigation may prove that irregularities are not peculiar to this Bank.

The $19,000 named in the report, it is to be feared, have not been disposed of in the public mind, precisely according to fact. It would be wasting time to detail. The transactions in regard to this, are all exhibited on the books of the corporation. It was removed from necessity; and every dollar was applied to the use of the Bank, as ordered by the board of the Directors. That it was legally and judiciously disposed of, the Directors did not doubt, nor have the corporation, who have examined it since, doubted.

The President of this Bank, and his brother, and their children, own $13,300 of the capital stock, and Mrs. Andrews, sister of the President, $5,000 more. This all remains in the Bank, and but one loan of $3,000, and that all paid in 60 days, has ever been taken by any of them, or requested.

The President is not indebted to the Bank a single dollar, nor has he in trust, or any other way, any of its funds in his possession. The solvency of the Bank therefore depends no more on the solvency of its President, or of the Leonards than does it on the solvency of the President of the Casco or the Suffolk Bank.—The difficulties arising from keeping funds and papers at Hallowell, have become sufficiently numerous and perplexing, and the practice was beginning to be unpopular with the corporation and the public. To me it was peculiarly embarrassing. It rendered the application of any system of Book-keeping usually adopted in Banks, utterly impracticable, and threw the records into confusion. It relied on the good sense and authority of the Committee to break up the practice, and it is doubtless done. It is due to Mr. Leonard to state that he has never, to my knowledge, objected to the change; and it is further due to him to observe, that as an officer of the Bank, he has, in my opinion, conducted honestly, and with good faith, both to the institution and the public. It must be confessed, that my situation has been peculiarly favorable to ascertain the existence of fraudulent intentions, had there been any. I do not believe there is a Bank in Maine less deserving of the inference drawn by the Committee in regard to fraud, than the Bank in Vassalboro'. And yet I must confess it is not very strange to me that they should have made that inference. The brief history of it, in my mind, is this:—The President of this Bank had conceived the idea that this Committee were hostile to this institution, and were determined to put it down. This belief dictated on his part a course of conduct which the Committee interpreted into evidence of fraudulent design. I can account for the inference in no other way.

If the stock was not taken up agreeably to the provisions of the charter, (and being no lawyer I will not undertake to decide,) I have no doubt it was *honestly thought* to be. If the Legislature have *erred* in locating a Bank in Vassalboro' they were not *imposed upon*. I appeal to the Hon. Mr. Williams, who was a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and who is well acquainted with this and the adjacent towns, whether the situation was not fairly represented before that Committee.

The inference which the Committee drew in regard to the bond, the public seem disposed to adopt. The inference might be a natural one, but the fact does not accord with it. The bond was delivered to the President, and has never been withdrawn. It was undoubtedly the President's duty to have shown it to the Committee. The Bank had fallen into, or rather never emerged, from irregularities. But it is believed they were not criminal ones: nor have they, *in themselves considered*, been in the least degree injurious to the Public or the Bank.

Since the Committee visited the Bank, a stockholder's meeting has been held, and every thing done to bring the Bank under the most unexceptionable mode of operation. This seems to me to be the desire of all. The funds of the Bank must be abundantly sufficient: It has met with no losses: It meets its bills promptly—and in this time of public excitement, I have attended at the Bank from morning till night, without regard to Bank hours, that no strangers travelling, who might hold the bills of this Bank might be delayed or disappointed of changing them for other bills or specie, if they wished to. I believe it is the honest intention of the corporation to operate this charter in a proper manner and with good faith to the public.

There is some apology for these irregularities. The time was at hand to commence the operations of the Bank, before it was decided to carry the charter into effect. Nothing was ready, and there was not time for the necessary preparations. The vault suffered unexpected delays in its progress, and was not completed till about the middle of November. And for six weeks of the incipient operations of the Bank, the Banking-house afforded no place of proper security for its funds. It was necessary they should be removed, or at least most of them; and in this necessity, originated the practice of keeping funds in Hallowell. It was continued as being thought advantageous to the Bank.

But I will not pursue the subject farther at present, nor be vain enough to suppose that the feelings of indignation in the public mind will all be allayed by these remarks. The public are suffering under the recent failure of two or three Banks. In one of which, at least, there are appearances which might seem to indicate that all is not right. They are, therefore, prepared to see danger in every appearance, and a tempest in every cloud. And if this corporation are unjustly smarting under the lash of public censure, as I verily believe they are, they must expect no other remedy than what will eventually result to them from their faithful, honest and upright conduct to themselves and the community.

J. R. ABBOT, *Cashier.*

Colleges.

Most of the Colleges in New-England have had their commencements within a few weeks. Harvard had 50 graduates, who received the degree of A. B.; Amherst College 31; Middlebury 35; Dartmouth 37; Brunswick 32; Waterville 11. The other classes in the latter College are much larger than the one which graduated. Besides the graduates mentioned in our last, the degree of A. M. was conferred on Elijah Foster, Henry Paine, and Hadley Proctor, in course, and the honorary degree of A. M. on Dr. Wales, of Randolph, Mass. and Dr. Clark Lillybridge, of Waltham, Mass. At the recent Commencement at Dartmouth, Jonas Cutting, now in this town, received the degree of A. M.

The Commencement of Bowdoin College was on Wednesday. Dr. Nichols delivered an Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa, and Professor Cleveland pronounced a Poem.

On Tuesday James M'Keen delivered an Oration before the Athenæan Society; and Professor Newman an Address to the Benevolent Society.

All the Colleges conferred degrees, more or less, of A. M. and other higher and honorary degrees, on various persons, as usual. Yale College is expected to have 100 graduates.

Judge Story delivered an Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa, and the Rev. Mr. Peabody, of Exeter, N. H. a Poem, at Cambridge.—*Augusta Journal.*

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. The Order of Exercises at Brunswick on Wednesday 6th inst. was as follows:

Salutary Oration in Latin—James Samuel Rowe, Exeter, N. H.

Treatise. *The Condition and Prospects of Hayti*—John Brown Russwurm, Boston, Mass.

Conference. *The Genius of Burns and Thompson*—William Appleton, Amherst, N. H. George Trask, Beverly, Mass.

Dissertation. *The Effects on the Literature of our Country produced by a Community of Language with the English*—Peter Allen Erinsmade, Hartford, Conn.

Conference. *Revolutionary Wars*—Charles Austin Lord, Kennebunk Port. Jonas Merriman, Topsfield, Mass. Charles William Cutts Wilcox, York.

Dissertation. *The Effects of Satirical Writings*—Manassah Hovey Smith, Warren.

Poem. *Retrospection*—Isaac M'Lellan, Boston, Mass.

Dissertation. *Peculiarities of our Public Speakers*—John Cleaveland, Topsfield, Mass.

Discussion. *English Literature during the Reign of Queen Anne*—John Taylor Gilman, Exeter, N. H.

Discussion. *The Influence of Natural Scenery upon Character*—Gorham Dummer Abbot, Brunswick.

Discussion. *The Principle of Association as a Source of Happiness*—Robert Southgate, Portland.

English Oration. *Modern Criticism*—Leonard Foster Apthorp, Boston, Mass.

Discussion. *The Literature of the Italians*—Jonathan Maltby Rowland, New Haven, Con.

Oration in French. *L' Etat des Arts et des Sciences dans la France pendant le Regne de Napoleon Bonaparte*—Daniel T. Granger, Saco.

Deliberative Discussion. *The Manner of Conducting Parliamentary Debates in this Country*—William Tyng Hillard, Gorham. Sergeant Smith Prentiss, Gorham.

Forensic Disputation. *Whether Public Celebrations of Political Events are beneficial?*—Joseph Sherman, Edgecomb. Moses Emery Woodman, Fryeburg.

Literary Disquisition. *The Chivalry of the Middle Ages*—Benjamin Bussey Thatcher, Warren.

Valedictory Oration. *The Nature of Revolutions, and their Influence upon the Condition of Man*—Samuel Stillman Boyd, Portland.

Exercises of Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts.

English Oration. *The Primary Cause of the Modern Improvements in Civil Government*—John Crosby, A. B.

Poem. *Perished Hopes*—William George Crosby, A. B.

Valedictory Oration in Latin—Jonas Burnham, A. B.

The performances were in general highly creditable to the institution, and, although we would not in such cases make invidious distinctions, we shall not be accused of partiality for saying that the part of Cleaveland was distinguished for successful broad humor, both in matter and manner; and that Apthorp for ease, neatness and elegance of writing. The united effects of the subject, origin, manner and appearance of Russwurm, also gave a peculiar interest to his performance.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on the persons named in the Order of Exercises of candidates for that Degree, and on Obadiah E. Frost, Joseph W. Leland, Charles A. Lord, Benjamin Moody, Horatio Nelson, William Paine, and George Y. Sawyer. The degree of A. M. on Charles S. Adams, William Brown, Jonas Burnham, John Crosby, William G. Crosby, Nathaniel Haynes, William B. Holmes, Josiah S. Hook, William T. Smith, and Jacob Smith, in Course, and on William Clark of the class of 1810. The Degree of M. D. on John Adams, Benjamin Ayer, John G. Brown, Benjamin Fowler, Asa Heath, Daniel S. Hobbs, Francis Shurtliff, George W. Stickney and Greenleaf P. Thompson. *Maine Gaz.*

WATERVILLE COLLEGE. The Commencement at this institution took place on Wednesday 29th ult. and was attended by a large number of citizens of the vicinity and strangers from a distance in this and from the neighboring States.

The class that graduated was small in comparison to the other classes, consisting of only seven. The exercises are said to have been highly creditable to the performers, and to have reflected credit upon the institution of which they were members. We are gratified to be able to state that there is every reason to believe that this College is now increasing, and will continue rapidly to increase, and before long take a high stand amongst the literary seminaries of our country. The exertions of the officers for its advancement have been unwearied and their success has been proportionate to their exertions. The following was the order of performances:

1. Salutary Addresses.—Oration. *Evils of Mental Imprisonment.*—Albert G. Jewett.
2. Oration. *Classical and Modern Orators compared.*—Samuel H. [illegible]
3. Oration. *Intellectual Pleasures.*—Nicholas Gould.
4. Dissertation. *On the Discipline of Schools*—Ebenezer Mirick.
5. Oration. *An Acquaintance with the History of our Country important.*—Samuel Farrar.
6. Conferring Degrees.
7. Oration. *Advantages of War.*—George C. Getchell.
8. Poem. *Inspiration of the Muse.*—Valedictory Addresses.—Elijah P. Lovejoy.

[*Hallowell Gaz.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

It appears by the best informed journals, that the complaints of general distress in the United Kingdom were subsiding. No riots had occurred. Some attempts to induce the sufferers to commit outrages and pillage had been made, and resisted with indignation. Business appeared to be reviving; the demand for raw materials increasing, and the prospects of an abundant harvest very good. There had been several Cabinet meetings, but wholly on local concerns. We do not find any abatement of public amusements, horse races, and entertainments.—Still it was certain, that large numbers of workmen remained destitute of employ and in great distress, and that the calls on the charitable were yet loud, and not made in vain.

Our London files give at full length the Report of the Russian Court of Inquiry into the late detected Conspiracy, and the scenes which occurred in St. Petersburgh in December last. It is very evident the Russian Government was disposed to make the most of the explosion, and that the effect of it would be to consolidate the Imperial rule. The plans of the Associations were copied from those of Germany, Prussia and Italy, and the ostensible motives were calculated to mislead weak and benevolent minds while the objects of the master-spirits were concealed.—They commenced ten years before the explosion; and *had been intimated to the Emperor by informers some years since!*—The object of the select Leaders was to change the established institutions; but they disagreed as to their substitute; and one of the means proposed, was the assassination of the Emperor; but there was no evidence that it had ever been attempted. The whole complot, according to the confessions of the Leaders, evidently originated in imbecility, was conducted with ignorance and timidity, and ended in anarchy and treachery. Most of the inferior agents in the conspiracy had been pardoned. Later accounts from the Russian capital inform that a High Court was sitting for the trial of the leaders, and it was generally believed that the affair would end in the condemnation and execution of some ten or twelve refractory Princes, disbanded Generals, and aspiring sprigs of nobility.

The new Constitution of Portugal was the subject of much speculation.—It was condemned by the *Ultras*, and approved by the *Liberals*.—It is on the model of those of England and France.—The Cortes is to be composed of two Chambers—one elected by the people. The Portuguese appeared to be very well satisfied with it.

The news from Greece was mostly repetitions of former reports.—The arrival of Lord COCHRANE's squadron was daily expected at *Hydra*; and supplies for it had been received at Napoli.—IBRAHIM PACHA was reported to be in inactivity near Tripolitza, waiting the arrival on the coast of the Morea of the Turkish Grand Admiral from the Dardanelles:—Col. FABVIER had received $35,000 for the pay of his corps, and clothing had reached it from the French Greek Committee. The Greek agents at Corfu, &c. continued confident of the success of their cause; and reported, that supplies and assistance for the Greeks were daily arriving; that the Greek Government was in activity; that the citidels of Napoli, Athens, and Corinth were well supplied; and that the campaign would close in the triumph of the Cross. The Smyrna and German accounts gave a quite different aspect of Greek affairs, and one paper asserted, that the squadron of Lord COCHRANE will turn out to be one steam-boat only.

[*Bost. Cent.*

Extract of a letter from *Smyrna*, dated 10th June. "So long as the English continued to pour millions into the coffers of the Greek nation, the English flag was venerated in all their seas: since the English have suspended their subsidies, the Greeks treat them no better than other nations. For this month past, all English vessels that have arrived here from the ports of England have been pillaged, their Captains insulted, ill-treated, robbed of their private property, their money, and even their clothes. All the English ships of war stationed in the Levant are gone to pursue these pirates, who, in general, cruise between Cape D'Oro and Andro, because at this season this passage is the most frequented by vessels coming from Europe. The son of the English Consul here had on board one of these ships valuable articles of household furniture, which he had purchased in London for 20,000 piastres; the Greeks have taken them all. Commodore Hamilton is gone to Syra, where the pirates generally deposite their booty. They [illegible]

...to the ports which are ...reats of these pirates."
[*London paper.*

...m Syra, by an account ...nat Com. Hamilton had ...orge di Schiro, 19 ves... ...es, known by the name ...ti of Romelia, command... ...nouvich, of the Bouke ...d by one Gusceotte, a ...se Banditti, after having ...ros, Tasso, Schero, and ...ed the inhabitants, and ...busand atrocities and hor... were on their way to go ...me other Island. Com. ... taken them all to Napoli ... be brought to trial.—*Ib.*

OBSERVER.

...RSDAY....SEPT. 14....1826.

...ATE ELECTION.

...nnual Meeting on Monday ...tes in this town were as fol...lows:

For Governor,

Hon. Enoch Lincoln, 155.

Senators.

Reuel Washburn,	111
John Grover,	117
Daniel Hutchinson,	6
James Steele,	5
Scattering,	4

Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Mr. Lincoln.

James W. Ripley,	124
Levi Whitman,	36
Benjamin Chandler,	4

For 20th Congress.

James W. Ripley,	126
Levi Whitman,	31
Benjamin Chandler,	1

Register of Deeds.

Alanson Mellen,	155

County Treasurer.

Henry Rust,	96

Col. Simeon Cummings was elected Representative to the State Legislature.

The following are all the towns heard from when our paper was put to press:

	Senators.		*Rep. to Cong.*		
	Washburn,	Grover,	Ripley,	Whitman,	Scattering,
Paris,	111	117	124	36	4
Hebron,	75	56	38	56	
Minot,			135	106	2
Norway,	121	113	7	146	
Buckfield,			71	21	
Hartford,	*71	*63	91	16	
Sumner,	17	14	29	15	
Turner,			70	25	
Rumford,			31	5	†31
Bethel,			73	23	
Green,			50	8	
Lewistown,			3	79	

* Given for Hutchinson and Steele.
† For Samuel A. Bradley.

Representatives Chosen.

Paris—Simeon Cummungs.
Buckfield & Albany—Aaron Parsons.
Sumner & Hartford—Calvin Bisbee.
Norway—Uriah Holt.
Hebron—Isaac Whittemore, Jr.
Rumford, Andover, & Woodstock—Samuel Stephens.
Turner—Joseph Bonney.
Livermore—Thomas Chase, Jr.
Minot—Willard H. Woodbury.
Winthrop—Thomas Fillebrown.
Augusta—John Davis.
Monmouth—Benjamin White.
Leeds—Doct. Thomas Bridgham.
Portland—Nathaniel Mitchell, Isaac Adams. One vacancy.
Saco—George Parcher.
Biddeford—Samuel Peirson.
Kennebunk—E. E. Bourne.
Burton—John Hill.
Wells—Nicholas Gilman.
Kennebunk Port—Daniel W. Lord.
Hollis—John Dennett.
Lyman—Nathaniel Hill.
Alfred—Daniel Goodenow.
South Berwick—Joshua Roberts.
Waterboro'—Henry Hobbs.
Falmouth—Silas Leighton, Jr.
Scarborough—James H. Morris.
Westbrook—Jonathan Smith.
Brunswick—Peter O. Alden.
Standish—Andrews M. Bradbury.
Hallowell—William H. Page.
Gardiner—George Evans.
Green—Alfred Pierce.

By the following it will be seen that our fears concerning the fate of the family near the Notch of the White Hills are mournfully realized, a family of whom not one remains to relate the fate of the rest, or to mourn their dreadful exit. The ways of Providence are mysterious, "clouds and darkness are round about them." But in all his dispensations are infinite wisdom combined with infinite goodness. In this instance, the parent weeps not for his beloved children, "because they are not;" the children survive not to mourn the fate of their parents, and to buffet, unaided and parentless, the storms of life; but all repose "under the clods of the valley," in one common grave. What though no proud memorial should be raised to their memory, what though the sculptured marble point not out the place of their rest; *the hand that laid them low* has reared a monument over them which will outlast all the monuments of human art and which will remain imperishable as the mount from which the materials were taken.

Saco, Sept. 5.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE! On Monday night the 28th of August, a most melancholy and heart-rending catastrophe occurred in Coos Co. N. H. near the Notch, so called, of the White Mountains. The particulars of the shocking occurrence are, as near as we can ascertain them, as follows:—A sudden and powerful fall of rain on the day previous occasioned an overwhelming and appalling *avalanche* or slip from the mountain into Saco river, which carried devastation and death in its course. On the night above mentioned, at about twelve o'clock, the family of Capt. Samuel Willey, consisting of himself, his wife, five children, and two hired men named Allen and Nickerson, were alarmed by the boisterous elements, and rushing out of their house to save themselves from its ruins, in case it should be swept away: But, alas! they were all carried down and crushed to death by the mass of sliding earth, rocks, timber, &c. "The bodies, [says a letter of the 3d inst. to a gentleman of this place,] of Mr. and Mrs. Willey, and Allen, were found on Thursday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, 70 or 80 rods from or below the house, amidst a mass of water, mud, and stones, mangled in a most shocking manner—too horrid to describe; particularly Allen, who, it appears, from the situation in which he was found, was endeavoring to save the life of Mrs. W. as they were but a few feet apart."—Neither the bodies of the children, or that of Nickerson, had been found on Friday night last, and little hope was entertained of their ever being found, as many of the inhabitants of the neighborhood had used their utmost exertions for that purpose. The writer of the letter above alluded to gives the following additional particulars of this truly melancholy event:—The place is most awful—past describing by any one. If I should say the mountain had fallen on either side, perhaps I should not say too much. The sides of the mountains have come in contact for nearly two miles in length, which has raised the bed of the river many feet. From the best calculation we could make, the slide which swept off Mr. Willey's family was the last that came from that part of the mountain: It started directly back of the house, two hundred rods up the mountain, and came down in a body within four or six feet of the house; it then divided and one part went a few feet south and the other north of the house, and took with it about thirty feet of the stable; the two wings immediately closed in front of the house. In all probability most of the family if not all of them were in bed, for most of their clothes were found lying as is usual on retiring at night. At this awful moment amidst thunderings of rocks, the crushing of trees, and rushing of mud and water, these nine souls fled out of the house for refuge. But, alas! destruction was their lot; for when they had come to the door the two wings of the slip were ready to receive them—a horrid sight—an awful scene—who can think of it and not sigh—whose eyes can look upon the spot and not overflow with tears."

The mangled remains of Mr. and Mrs. Willey and that of Allen, were interred on the day following the melancholy catastrophe.

[From the Boston Courier.]

WHITE MOUNTAINS. We have looked with great solicitude for the last two or three days, for some direct information relating to the accident reported to have happened near the Notch, last week. All we have been able to obtain, is the following paragraph, from the New-Hampshire Patriot of Monday:

"Since our paper went to press we have been verbally informed by a gentleman direct from the White Hills, that the family of Capt. Samuel Willey, who resided at what was called the "Notch house" in Bartlett, consisting of eleven persons, were lost during the shower of rain on Monday night last. The house was found much injured by a "slide" from the mountain, & it is supposed the family were alarmed, and fled for safety, and were either buried in the earth by some "slide," or carried away by the waters, as not one of them have been heard of since. The clothes of the family were found in the house by their bed sides, and had they remained there they would have been preserved."

The house of Mr. Willey was about two miles below the Notch. The defile below his dwelling and thence up the Notch was very narrow, and the mountains on either side of such a height, that one could not look at their tops many seconds without a painful sensation. The *slide* which fell from the mountain on the 26th June, lodged within a few rods of his house. The editor passed through the Notch on the 17th of July, and spent about two hours at Mr. Willey's where we dined in company with two or three friends, and received shelter from a heavy thunder shower. We have seldom seen a more interesting family. There were several children, the eldest of which was a boy eight or nine years old. All appeared remarkably intelligent, well-behaved, contented, and happy. The mother was their instructer, as mothers should always be. To our inquiry whether she was not terrified when the *slip* came down, she replied, Yes—and had caught two of her children in her arms to escape *down* the valley; but she soon perceived by the direction it took, that it would not touch their house. She said she did not feel that there was any more danger of *their* being buried alive by these *slides* than there was of the strangers who passed through the Notch suffering the same fate; and expressed a perfect reliance on the protection of Providence, and an acquiescence in whatever they might be ordained to bear. Virtuous and interesting woman! if the fate we fear has overtaken thee and thy innocent babes, we cannot doubt *that* Providence sustained thee in the last horrible moment, which nature shuddered to anticipate, and has granted the fruition of thy hopes, a seat with thy loved little ones; on those celestial mountains not subject to "the wreck of matter, or the crush of worlds."

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL. We have been politely favored by a friend with the perusal of a letter from his son, dated at Bogota, 19th July, the substance of which is, that our Consul, H. E. Fudger, Esq. at St. Martha, was inhumanly murdered at Bogota, on the night of the 13th, or the morning of the 14th July. He was found stabbed through the heart, with his own sword, and his throat cut from ear to ear; his trunks were rifled, his pistols and a great many other articles carried away. The highest indignation at the atrocious act was manifested on the part of the Government and Inhabitants, and great exertions were making to discover the perpetrators. His funeral was splendid, and attended by all the foreign Ministers and Officers of the place.—*Noah's Enquirer.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The tocsin has been sounded. From every quarter of the Union the busy note of preparation is heard. Only two candidates have, as yet, been publicly and formally announced—Mr. Adams and General Jackson. Others are probably in the back-ground. It strikes us that the war is rather premature. A Presidential Election is a great disturber of the National quiet. Let us have peace as long as we can. A short war may be carried with more vigor than a long one. When the proper time comes we shall shoulder our musket and rally round the Republican standard. We are ready for the battle, but have no inclination to fatigue ourselves with the skirmish.—*Ib.*

We are glad to see a spirit of jealousy awake in different parts of the Union, on the subject of State Rights. It is favorable to Republican liberty, and shows an attachment to constitutional principles. For some years past, we seemed to be fast hastening to *consolidation*. It was common to say, that Congress might do what they pleased, without any limits to their power from the constitution. There was a disposition to reduce the States to merely municipal corporations, and to make the national government paramount in *all* cases, whether mentioned in the constitution or not. Sentiments were often expressed on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that the general government had none to control it; and that it was to be the sole judge of the extent of power given it by the States. This was a great stride indeed. And yet the people seemed not to be aware of the consequences of such a doctrine. The present administration, have calculated upon this as a general and prevailing sentiment. But we believe "they have reckoned without their host." The people are not yet ready to give up their rights to any one. They expect their rulers, national as well as State, to respect the constitution, and to be guided and bound by its directions. They begin to recollect the opinions of the patriots who formed the federal constitution, and who explained and defended it in this commonwealth. Had the construction now contended for, been supposed the true meaning of it, they would not have adopted it, and it was granted by its most zealous defenders, that Congress could not justly exercise any powers not expressly and clearly delegated; and that what was not granted was reserved to the States and to the people. *Bost. States.*

Death of another Member of Congress.—Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, a member of the House of Representatives, and a brother of Col. R. M. Johnson, Senator from that State, died on the 13th ult. "During the late war, he was a Patriot Soldier, and served as second in command in the regiment of mounted infantry, commanded by his brother, (now Senator,) Col. Richard M. Johnson, and distinguished himself by his gallantry in the field, and his good conduct in the camp."

Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

Information of all such as reside in Maine, with their names and rank, distinguishing those who continued to the end of the war from the Supernumeraries who retired in 1781, transmitted, (post paid,) to Gen. JOHN K. SMITH, of Portland, before the first of Oct. next, may prove useful to all concerned.

Notice.

☞Rev. Mr. COBB *will preach at the Universalist Meeting-house in Norway, on Tuesday evening next, at early candle lighting.*
Sept. 14.

Constitution
OF THE
Oxford County Bible Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be styled *The Bible Society of Oxford County*, auxiliary to the Bible Society of Maine. The distribution of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment and in the common English version, shall be its primary object. In the first place they shall be distributed among the inhabitants of this County, until the destitute are supplied,—but the Society shall be at liberty to unite with any similar institution, as an auxiliary or otherwise, in accomplishing the object of its formation.

ART. 2. The annual payment of One Dollar shall constitute any person a member so long as he shall pay that sum. Fifteen Dollars paid at one time, shall entitle any person to be a member for life, without any further payment.

ART. 3. There shall be chosen, annually, a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and Librarian, who, together with three other persons, chosen annually for that purpose, shall constitute a Board of Directors. Said Directors shall have the superintendence of the purchase and distribution of Bibles and Testaments, and may, at their discretion, either give them gratuitously or dispose of them at reduced prices, but never to exceed the prime cost. And they shall have the right to appoint committees in the several towns, to solicit subscriptions and to examine into the wants of the poor. The said Directors or any three of them may draw the money of the Society out of the Treasury, and shall annually examine the Treasurer's accounts, and exhibit a statement thereof, and of their own proceedings, to the Society, at their annual meetings.

ART. 4. The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be holden at Paris on the third Wednesday of September, unless the Society shall appoint otherwise by a vote at a regular meeting.

ART. 5. Every member may receive one Bible for gratuitous distribution, provided he shall apply to the Directors therefor within three months after the annual meeting, and he may continue to receive a Bible annually so long as he shall yearly pay one dollar.

ART. 6. Special meetings of the Society may be called by the President, or in case of indisposition, by the Vice President, at the request of five of the Directors, they giving due notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting.

ART. 7. The Officers of the Society shall not receive any pecuniary compensation for their services.

ART. 8. This Constitution, but not the object of the Society, may be amended or altered, in any of its articles, at a regular meeting, by a vote of two thirds of its members.

A true Copy:
Attest, SAM'L SEWALL, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

At the annual meeting in Paris, Sept. 21, 1825, *Voted*, that the Recording Secretary publish the Constitution of the Society, in the *Oxford Observer*, also a Notice of the next annual meeting, three weeks before it is to be holden.

Attest, S. SEWALL, *Recording Sec.*
Sumner, Aug. 11, 1826.

Married,

In this town, by Thomas Webster, Esq. Mr. Phillip C. Mason to Miss Lucy Coburn.
In Wayne, Walter Foss, Esq. of Leeds, to Miss Dorcas S. Morrison, of Wayne.

Died,

In Buckfield, on Sunday the 10th instant, Miss Delphini K. Parris, daughter of Capt. Josiah Parris, aged 24 years, after a painful sickness of 4 weeks, which she endured with great fortitude. Miss P. has left mourners in all her acquaintance who will long remember her amiable qualities, her pleasing manners, and an example in all respects worthy to be imitated. The bright and fairy prospects of life were just opening to her—filled with smiling joys and ripening hopes; but death has cut them short, and they have been washed away in the tears of her friends.
[*Communicated.*

In Greenwood, on the 13th ult. Mr. SAMUEL CROSS, aged 53. The circumstances connected with this man's death, were truely afflicting. In the latter part of May last, he was employed in carrying Grain into the chamber of a house. The quantity of which his last day's labor had increased to about five hundred bushels, weighing more than ten tons! Of this immense weight all concerned seemed to be insensible. He had performed his days's labor, and was eating his supper, with the family of the house, in the room under the chamber which contained the grain. While they were thus employed a sudden crack of breaking timber was heard, and they had just time to raise their eyes to behold the awful catastrophe, which was instantaneously to befal them. The floor of the chamber gave way, and they were instantly buried beneath this immense weight of grain and timber: and but for immediate assistance, all must have suffocated. None were mortally wounded excepting the deceased. He received a deep flesh wound upon the back near the hips, and in that part the bone was seriously fractured. Below this bruise he had no sensation of feeling until his death. He was wholly confined to his bed, although for a few weeks after the accident, his appetite and the strength of his chest and arms were apparently but a little impaired. But nature had received a shock, the effect of which the skill of the surgeon and physician could not counteract. He had but little disease during his confinement, but his wounds were, at times, acutely painful. A gradual wasting of nature was perceptible, until her exhaustion without a struggle. Against this afflictive dispensation of Providence the deceased was never known to murmur. His death has deprived a numerous family of the solace of a husband and father, and the arm of earthly support. But to their great consolation, he past from time into eternity with a belief and hope in the all-atoning merits of Christ.—*Communicated.*

In Winthrop, on the 3d inst. Miss Almira Joy, aged 18.—On the 6th inst. Gen. Abisha Benson, Counsellor at Law, of China, aged 37 years.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Oxford County Bible Society* will be holden at Waterford, at Rev. Mr. DOUGLASS' Meeting-house, on Wednesday the 20th day of Sept. next, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the public service will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Attest, S. SEWALL, *Recording Sec.*
Sumner, Aug. 11, 1826.

AUCTION BARGAINS!

G. C. LYFORD,
(*At No.* 6, *Boyd's Buildings, Middle-street.*)

HAS purchased at the late Sheriffs' Sales in this town, a large lot of

PRIME GOODS,

which he is selling (☞*unusually low.*)

—AMONG THE NEW GOODS ARE—

1000 yards LIGHT CALICOES
from 12 1-2 cts. to 25 cts.
1000 yards LIGHT CALICOES
from 20 cts. to 37 1-2 cts.
850 yards DARK CALICOES
from 15 cts. to 25 cts.
3-4 RED Raw Silk MANTLES
from $4 to $4 50.
4-4 RED Raw Silk MANTLES
from $5 to $6.
6-4 WHITE Raw Silk MANTLES
from $4 to $5.
1000 yds. SEA ISLAND SHIRTINGS
from 17 cts. to 20 cts.

Ladies' Slate, White and Black WORSTED HOSE,—Plain and figur'd BOMBAZETTS,—RATTINETTS,——FLANNELS.——BOBBINETT,—FOOTING & THREAD LACES, &c.&c.

—ALSO—

A *Prime Lot* of BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, at prices lower than ever before offered in this town.

Portland, Aug. 8, 1826. 6w 110

NEW BOOKS!

JUST received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*—Worcester's Gazetteer, 2 vols. octavo, latest edition; Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols. octavo; Abernethey's Surgical and Physiological Works; Good's Study of Medicine; Johnson on the Liver; Bichat's Anatomy; Thomas's Practice; Medical Chemistry, &c.

Also—The Rambler, by Johnson; Montgomery's, Cowper's, Campbell's and Hogg's Poems.

Likewise—The Instrumental Director, new edition; Drum and Fife Instructer, new edition.
Sept. 14.

A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully present his thanks to his neighbors and friends, who have so liberally contributed to assist him in erecting a Shop and furnishing it with Tools; and he would now beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is ready to execute all kinds of

Cabinet Work,

in Handsome Style and on good terms; and he hopes by his exertions to please, and assiduous attention to his business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
DANIEL NOBLE.
Paris, 11, 1826. 115

KENNEBEC BILLS.

THE subscriber will take BILLS on the *Kennebec Bank*, at a discount.

Also—BILLS on the *Vassalborough Bank*, at par, for Debts or Goods, if offered immediately.
ASA BARTON, *Agent.*
Sept. 14.

PROBATE NOTICE.....*Extra.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in consequence of the ill health of the JUDGE, the Courts of Probate to be holden at Rumford, Dixfield, Canton, Livermore and Turner, on the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth days of September, in the present month, are respectively adjourned to the fourth Tuesday of September instant, at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, at which time and place a Court of Probate will be held. Per order of the Judge.
THOMAS WEBSTER, *Register.*
Probate Office, Paris, Sept. 5, 1826.

Webster's Chemistry.

RICHARDSON & LORD,
No. 223, *Washington-street, Boston,*

HAVE lately published—*A Manual of Chemistry, designed as a text book for the use of students and persons attending Lectures on Chemistry.* By JOHN W. WEBSTER, M. D. Lecturer on Chemistry in Harvard University.—With 9 plates, containing nearly 200 engravings of apparatus. Price $4.

☞This work has been adopted as a text book at Cambridge and Amherst Colleges, and at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point.

Orders for the work may be addressed to the publishers.
August 24. 1wom3m *112

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

FOR SALE at the *Oxford Bookstore* SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, Stereotype edition, six volumes, handsomely bound—*Cheap.*

Also—FAME and FANCY, a new and popular work, 2 vols.

Grammar of Astronomy—Easy Lessons in Geography, &c. &c.
Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

THERE is a *SCHOOL* to be open next MONDAY, Sept. 4th, at *Poland Corner*, in which will be taught all the Branches usually taught in our Academies—By Jabez C. Woodman. Terms as liberal as at any Academy in the State.
Aug. 31, 1826.

MILITARY.

FOR sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, Scott's Militia Tactics;

Also—1 pair good Epauletts.

—LIKEWISE—

Legers for Debt and Credit on the same page—Day Books—Record Books, &c.—Sponge—India Rubber—Lead Pencils—Drawing Paper, &c.
Sept. 7.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Mother, *SUSANNAH BROCK*, has left my house, where I have made suitable provision for her support, and made application to the Overseers of the town for assistance—This is to forbid all persons furnishing her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN BROCK.
Buckfield, Sept. 8, 1826. 3t.

A New Supply of *Ritter's* and *Pomeroy's* METALLIC RAZOR STRAPS just received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore.*
Aug. 31.

THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MEDORA.

Lo! where the sun-beam scarcely penetrates
Yon woodbine-woven bow'r, there 'sleeps Medora—
A seraph in the paradise of rest.
O! I remember when a heedless child
She rov'd 'mongst old and young, a thing of light,
That pierc'd the clouds of care with such a ray
That woke the dawn of pleasure. When she smil'd,
Her very countenance 'twas heaven to look upon.
The glories of her penetrating eye—
That mirror of sensation, seat of thought—
Bespoke far more than tongue can e'er recount.
The purple tides that circle round her frame
Shone like the streaks that grain the snowy marble.
So those who saw her paus'd, they knew not why,
And seem'd to drink her spirit. 'T was to them
As if an angel stood reveal'd—her image
Sunk deep into the centre of each heart,
The leaven of refinement and delight.
Nor is a charm yet lost. Still she seems
Peerless in beauty, purity and goodness,
As when I gambol'd with her in the dawn
Of happy infancy, and prest the moss
On whose elastic breast her head lies pillow'd,
And pluck'd the fragrant flow'rs from that same tree
Whose waving foliage canopies her beauties.
But soft; she stirs! Her slumber breaks, and bright
From each unclosing lid a radiance streams,
Like sunlight vivifying earth and heaven.
The air seems fresher, and the leaves and flowers
Appear more richly ting'd. Each object round
Catches new charms from her benignant smile.
Beside her lies the unfinished partraiture
Her fancy in that fairy bow'r design'd;
And in her lap the chaplet, half compos'd,
Rimm'd with the tender shoots of honeysuckle,
And interwrought with many a brilliant gem.
She rises—grace and dignity compose
Her motion, and each attitude adorn.
Her look is fixed on high, and speaks a mind
In commerce with the skies. Soft from her lips
Steals the mellifluent pray'r, while from yon boughs
Responsive birds pour forth their little souls
In streams of melody, and through the air
The golden butterfly, with many an insect
Of lesser wing, is glancing in the sun.
O what a scene!—all things conspire to charm!
Each grosser sense is lock'd as if in death,
And the encumbrances of flesh dissolv'd.
Blest hour—it seems as earth and heav'n were join'd!
That bow'r, array'd in paradisial bloom—
Yon maiden a presiding genius there.

DELIUS.

THE OLIO.

THE HONEY MOON.

[Journal kept by Mr. Samuel Snacks.]

Monday, April 1.—All fool's day. Quite otherwise with me, who in this auspicious day have done the only wise thing I ever did, viz. taken unto myself a wife. After the ceremony, the happy couple (Mrs. Snacks and myself) set off in a chaise and four, for Ramsgate.—Journey delightful; how could it be otherwise? Though I never saw my Amanda look so divine; Canova's Venus, seems modelled from her: the same deep languishing eye; the same clustering ringlets; the same snowy, voluptuous bosom; the same—Oh! what a lucky dog I am!

Tuesday, 2.—Evening: overwhelmed by the tumult of my thoughts. Felt quite young again, (by the bye, I am only 49, after all,) and indited the following letter to my friend Tomkins of the temple.—"Dear Tom, burn your books and marry.—Marry immediately, my old boy. Nothing like matrimony; it is Paradise itself, pure, genuine and unsophisticated."—Read my note to Amanda, imprinted on her soft cheek a husband's tenderest kiss, and set down to a hot supper.

Wednesday, 3.—Indulged in a pensive stroll along the sea shore, filled with connubial ecstacy. Thought of Thompson's exquisite lines on domestic bliss.—"Oh, happy they," &c. I need scarcely add that my Amanda accompanied me in this ramble, with her ringlets waving like gossamer to the wind, and a small countenance. Enchanting girl! She wants nothing of an angel but the wings.

Thursday, 4.—How genuine, how lasting is domestic bliss! Study has its advantages; but, compared with the ecstacies of Hymen, it is nothing, absolutely nothing.—Middleton and Milton I remember, both speak with enthusiasm "of wedded love." Gibbon frequently alludes to it "as the most tender of human connexions." Johnson says "that there is no happiness without it;" and indeed all authors who are good for any thing are loud in its praise. By the Roman law, however, a wife was expressly called "a thing," a part of the domestic furniture, which might be sold by her husband; so that on making a catalogue of his goods he might thus enumerate them:—Lot No. 1. Four sofas, two tables, three pillowcases, one wash-tub, a wife, and a bed candlestick. Only conceive a wife (my Amanda for instance) placed side by side with a wash-tub!

Friday, 5.—Of all jokes, the most absurd are those launched against women, and wives in particular. For this reason I am resolved, should my Amanda ever bless me with children, to prevent them learning the Eaton Latin Grammar, from its observing in one of the rules of Syntax, that "the masculine gender is more worthy than the femenine," &c. Monstrous violation both of grammar and gratitude!

* * * * * * *

Sunday, 14.—Continued rain. What a bore is a wet Sunday in the country. Amanda, by the bye, said, pleasantly enough, that wet weather might be expected in a watering place. Attended morning church, and inquired of a fat clerk whether there was any evening service. Lunched by way of amusement. Looked out of the window, and busied myself in counting the eave-drops. Thought of my books in Lincoln's Inn. Untied my shoe strings, in order to tie them up again. Picked my best breeches to pieces, for one must do something.

Mem.—It seems a long time for dinner.

Monday.—Drove over to Margate, Amanda dressed in the extreme of fashion, and full, as usual, of vivacity. Walked together on the fort. Met one captain Dermont O'Dorherty, a long Irishman of Ballyshannon, and a former suitor of my wife (till he found she had nothing.) Formally introduced to him, and shaken on the spot by a hand as hard as a deal board.

Mem.—Amanda seems much taken with him—but this of course, for the fellow is full of cravat and compliment, and stands six feet high, but about 3 broad. Can't say I like his looks.

Tuesday, 16—Received a visit from the long Irishman. Offered Amanda and myself tickets for the Margate Assembly. Kicked her under the table as a hint to decline them. No use, one might as well kick a post. Fellow stayed a full hour, during which Mrs. Snacks never ceased talking. A pert, silly, giggling—but what can you expect from a woman. And yet notwithstanding, Solomon, in his Proverbs, has the assurance to say "Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing." Can't say I think so.

Wednesday, 17—I had a tiff with Mrs. Snacks about the long Irishman. In return she called me jealous; shows how little she knows of human nature. How can I be jealous of such an uncouth, raw-boned, disjointed jackanapes?—Called him so before her face, and got nicknamed an "old frump" in reply.

Mem.—That's all one gets for one's good nature—"old frump" indeed! Think of that now. I should not mind her calling me a "frump," but "old!" besides, 'tis no such thing, I shall not be fifty till next Michaelmas day. Went to bed in a rage, and dreamed of the long Irishman.

Thursday, 18—Walked out before breakfast, and met the long Irishman. I detest swearing; but d—n him what does he mean by it? Dined at three o'clock, and helped twice to cheese by way of something to do. Went half price to the theatre, and at the corner of the stage box hobbled against the long Irishman. Mrs. Snacks smiled on him. I think at least she did; nay I'll swear she did—I'll take my oath she did—by Heaven she did! conceive what a jack-ass I must have looked.

Friday, 19.—Felt exceedingly awkward about the temples and dreamed that Mrs. Snacks, like Diana, had turned me into a stag. Received three letters of congratulation on my marriage. Lounged at Laddall's library, and met on my return, the long Irishman in earnest conversation with Mrs. Samuel Snacks. How could Mrs. Snacks imagine it was possible to be jealous of such a wretch! Had a quarrel with her about him (not that I think him worth quarrelling about) and rushed in a rage to the theatre.

Mem.—I forgot to mention that Mrs. Snacks went with me.

Saturday, 20.—Another quarrel. Astonishing Mrs. Snacks can't keep her temper.—Threatened to fling the best blue sugar basin at my head. What a vixen! But it's no use, I see clearly how it is; I'm a wretch for life. Received a letter of condolence from Tompkins. Replied, by return, as follows:—"Dear Tom,—If you have not already married, avoid it like the devil:—hanging is a mere joke to it." *English paper.*

FABLE OF A GUEBRE PROPHET. Carried by an angel, says the fable, to a spot whence he beheld the place of torment of the wicked, and informed by the angel of the various reasons for the various conditions in which he saw the several sufferers, his attention was at length particularly caught by the situation of a man whose whole naked body was surrounded by raging flames, with the single exception of his left foot! 'And what,' said the prophet to the angel; 'what, my lord, is the cause of that particular exception?' 'The man whom thou beholdest,' returned the angel, 'was, in his life time, a wicked king. His oppression of his subjects was grievous, and thou seest how he suffereth for his guilt! But, one day, that miserable tyrant (tyrant though he was) walked near to a sheep cote, where it chanced that he saw a lamb tethered to a stake, and was hungering after the remainder of some hay which had been placed near it, but of which it had already consumed all that was within its reach. The wicked prince, feeling upon that occasion one emotion of pity, stretched out his left foot, and pushed the hay within reach of the lamb! Thou perceivest, then, O prophet! how surely thy GOD remembereth every deed of mercy among all the sons of men; how he loveth all his creatures; and how he beareth in mind every act of love which is performed for them! A single act of mercy, bestowed upon a hungry lamb, has saved from the flames of hell the left foot even of a wicked tyrant!'

CHATTERTON. The unfortunate Chatterton had written a political essay for 'the North Briton,' which opened with the flourish of "A spirited people freeing themselves from insupportable slavery." It was, however, though accepted, not printed, on account of the Lord Mayor's death. The patriot thus calculated the death of his great patron:—

Lost by his death in this essay,	1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*	
Gained in elegies,	2*l.* 2*s.* 0	
—— in essays,	3*l.* 3*s.* 0	
		5 5 0
Am glad he is dead by		3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

A TENDER HUSBAND. A gentlewoman in the city was for some time yoked to a mate, who had that amiable quality of never receiving a supposed injury, without breaking *silence*. One day observing her consort whispering something to the maid, she instantly fixed her fangs in his face, tore up his hair by the roots, and in short, suffered passion so much to get the better of her, that she was actually *suffocated* by its violence. The poor penitent husband was so overcome with *grief* at the sad accident, that he *forgot* to use any of those methods recommended by the Humane Society for the recovery of persons in his wife's situation. Indeed, so anxious was he for her everlasting repose, that he gave instant directions for her *funeral*—directing most particularly, that she should be buried with her *face downward!*—Being asked the reason of this, "Why," replied he, "If she should happen to *awake*, the more she *scratches* the *deeper* she goes." *N. Y. Mirror.*

Two highwaymen were crossing Hunslow heath, when one of them observed a gibbet.—"Curse those gibbets," said he, "if it were not for them, ours would be the best trade in the world." "You are a fool," cried the other; "there's nothing better for us than gibbets; for were it not for them, every person would turn highwayman, and we should be ruined."

One of the laws of Howel Dha, Prince of Wales, who died in the year 948, ran thus—"If any one kill or steal the cat that guards the Prince's granary, he forfeits a milch yew with a lamb; or as much wheat as will cover the cat, when suspended by the tail, the head touching the ground."

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, MARCH 1, 1826.

The following Bill, entitled "An Act for establishing Work Houses in the several Counties in this State," having been once read, and the House concurring, was referred to the next Legislature and ordered to be published in all the Newspapers of this State, which publish the laws.

Attest, NATHANIEL LOW, *Sec'ry.*

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

AN ACT for establishing Work Houses in the several Counties in this State.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature Assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Courts of Sessions in the several Counties of this State to cause to be purchased, procured or provided, at the expense of such Counties, a tract of land, within the same, consisting of fifty acres, at least whereon, or near which the same Courts shall cause to be made, erected and established such building or buildings and structures, as may be necessary to constitute a House of Correction, Work House, Hospital and School House, with such out houses, appendages and appurtenances as to the said Courts may appear necessary and convenient for the purposes intended by this Act; and the expenses of procuring, preserving and keeping the same in proper repair shall and may be apportioned and assessed on the several towns and plantations in said County, by said Court, in the same manner as other County charges.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said Courts of Sessions to designate what portion of said buildings or the precincts thereof, being safe and convenient, shall be used for the custody and employment of persons committed to the House of Correction, wherein such description of offenders shall have their sentences executed.—And the residue of said buildings and the appurtenances and precincts thereof shall constitute and be considered a Work House for said County, wherein shall be relieved, supported, employed, governed and disciplined all such persons, as may now be committed to the Work House, of any Town or Plantation and shall be committed to said County Work House, by order under the hands of any two or more of the overseers of the poor of any Town or Plantation in said County, according to such needful orders, rules and regulations as may be, from time to time established by the Overseers of said Work House, for the government and regulation thereof.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said Court shall appoint three or more overseers of said Work House, who shall have authority to appoint a master thereof and all necessary assistants; and the County, in which any such Work House and House of Correction may be provided or established, shall be entitled to all the profits, benefits and products, arising from the labor and employment of persons committed or confined and employed therein; and shall be held to defray all charges and expenses arising from the support, relief and employment of persons lawfully committed to either of said Houses—an estimate whereof shall be annually made, apportioned and assessed as other County charges are. And the Courts of Sessions in the several Counties shall audit, settle and authorize payment of all charges and expenses attending the establishments aforesaid, and also establish from time to time, the compensation to be allowed to the overseers, masters, assistants and other officers of said Houses for their personal services in the management and oversight of said Houses.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no person committed to said House of Correction who may now, by law be discharged therefrom by the overseers of any Town or Plantation, nor any person or persons who may hereafter be committed to said Work House, shall be discharged or liberated from their commitment, except by the overseers of the Town or Plantation by whom the commitment was made—or by the overseers of the Work House and House of Correction of the County as aforesaid, who shall in each County be the same persons and be denominated Overseers of the Work House and House of Correction for such County—or by the Court of Common Pleas for the same County on application in behalf of the persons thus committed.

Sect. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That when any person or persons committed to the Work Houses, established by this Act shall therein receive support and relief as paupers, while such person or persons have their legal settlement in any Town or Plantation not belonging to or included in the County where said Houses are established, they shall be considered as supported at the charge and expense of the Town by whose overseers they were committed. And such town shall have all the remedies they now have for reimbursement or removal of such person, according to existing laws in such cases. And the Master of the House of Correction shall be entitled to all remedies and means of relief now provided by law for recovering whatever sums of money may be expended for the support and relief of persons committed to the House of Correction—except against Towns and Plantations belonging to the County—for which sums he shall account with the Court of Sessions, when recovered—and in the prosecution and recovery thereof shall pursue such orders and directions of the overseers as may from time to time, be given—and for indemnity for the support of such poor persons the several Counties shall have the same means for compelling the contribution of their kindred as are now authorized by law to the several towns.

Sect. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the overseers of the Houses of Correction and Work Houses hereby established shall have the same power to bind out by indenture, minors and others committed to said Houses, that overseers of Towns now have—and in such cases shall be subject to like duties of inquiring into their usage and employment.

Sect. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all monies received by the Treasurer of any Town or Plantation for licenses granted to Innholders, Victuallers or Retailers shall within thirty days after being received, be paid over to the County Treasurer, deducting for the use of said Town or Plantation Treasurer a commission of five per cent. And any Town Treasurer who shall neglect so to account and pay over the money thus received shall be liable in addition to the amount thus detained to be recovered by suit at law in favor of the County, to a further penalty of thirty dollars for each such neglect.

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, by license of the Court of Probate, on *Wednesday* the 20th *September* next, at nine o'clock A. M. at the late Dwelling-house of ELIJAH BATES, of Paris, deceased—the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased;

—CONSISTING OF—

10 *COWS*,
1 *Yoke of OXEN*,
3 *Pair of three-year old STEERS*,
1 *Odd three-year old STEER*,
1 *Pair of two-year old STEERS*.

(Part of the above stock is intended for BEEF.)

25 *Tons of good ENGLISH HAY*;
FARMING UTENSILS;
A quantity of LUMBER;
1 *BRASS CLOCK*;
1 *SILVER WATCH*;
A variety of Articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Should the whole not be sold on said day, the Sale will be continued on the following day.

☞TERMS OF SALE—A liberal Credit with good security.

ASAPH KITTREDGE, *Adm'r.*

Paris, Aug. 25, 1826.

North American Review.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for this deservedly popular work, will receive the names of all such persons as wish for it, in this County. This work is published quarterly, and makes two octavo volumes, of about 450 pages each, at the low price of five dollars per annum.

ASA BARTON.

Paris, Aug. 31.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, by license from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the Real Estate of LUTHER PRATT, late of Paris, deceased, as will produce the sum of sixty five dollars, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of nineteen acres, being a part of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in Paris aforesaid.—The sale will be on *Saturday* the twenty third day of SEPTEMBER next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the Dwelling-house on the premises.

THOMAS CLARK, } *Administrator de bonis non.*

Paris, Aug. 28, 1826. 113

ASA BARTON, *AGENT*,

HAS just received and offers for sale—Young Hyson Tea at $1—Souchong at 62 1-2 cts.—Coffee at 20 cts.—Tobacco at 20 cts. per pound,—Raisins—Spices—Pepper—Ginger—Copperas—Alum—Blue Vitriol—Starch, &c.—all which are of the first quality.

Also—Sheetings at 1*s.*—Shirtings at 12 1-2 cts. per yard—Satinetts—Checks—Stripes—Yarns—Threads, &c.

Likewise—A good assortment of Calicoes; Cambrics; Muslins; Laces; Edgings; Insertings; Frills; Ruffs; Pipeings; Cords; Braids; Gimps; Ribbons; Mantles; Shawls; Crape Dresses, &c.—☞*to be sold Cheap.*☜

Aug. 31.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of Maine.

WE the undersigned, your Petitioners, Inhabitants of Dixfield, beg leave to represent, that it would greatly benefit and accommodate the towns of Dixfield and Mexico, by setting off from the town of Dixfield and annexing to the town of Mexico, all that part of said Dixfield south and west of the following described line, to wit; beginning at Canton line between the fourth and fifth Range, thence running westerly on said Range line to lot line between fourteen and fifteen, thence northerly on said lot line to Plantation No. 4; and we would beg leave further to represent, that the towns of Dixfield and Mexico have, by a very large majority, voted what your Petitioners now ask: We therefore petition your Honors to set off and annex the aforesaid part of Dixfield to said town of Mexico, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN MARBLE, JUN.
and 75 others.

A true Copy:
Attest, NATH'L LOW, *Sec'y of the Senate.*

STATE OF MAINE.

In Senate, February 2d, 1826.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the "*Oxford Observer*," a Paper printed in Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be sixty days, at least, before the first Wednesday of the first session of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence,
JONAS WHEELER, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 2d, 1826.
Read and concurred.
JOHN RUGGLES, *Speaker.*

A true Copy:
Attest, NATH'L LOW, *Sec'y of the Senate.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to MORSE & HALL, by Note or Account, of more than Eight Months standing, are requested to make payment to them previous to the first of November next, or they will be left with an Attorney for collection.

Paris, Aug. 11, 1826. 11w 111

Extensive Sale of Real Estate

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at *Public Auction*, in Portland, at the Hotel of C. C. Mitchell, without reserve, on the twentieth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. a Township of Land originally granted to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts by a Resolve of the General Court, bearing date March 1, 1805, and located in September, 1807, which said township was surveyed two thirds into one hundred and sixty acre lots and the remaining third into eighty acre lots. It is situated six miles due west from the easterly boundary line of the State of Maine, and eighteen miles from the St. Johns River, and about eighty miles North East from Bangor, and bounded on the East by half townships granted to Groton and Westford Academies, and on the North by a half township originally granted to Limerick Academy, and contains about twenty three thousand acres of land more or less. This township is of the very first quality, and offers superior inducements to settlers, of which a good warrantee deed or deeds will be made. Terms liberal and made known at the sale. For further particulars apply to Fessenden & Deblois at their office, Court-street, Portland, where the plan and field book is ready for examination.

July 20, 1826. tds 109

NOTICE.

AS WE do not like the appearance of *Dun* for our subscription in our paper, we shall forward our bills to all of our subscribers whose subscription is due. And we earnestly solicit their attention to their payment. We shall, in short, expect all who have or may receive their bills with their paper, to pay us the amount stated, immediately, and without any further notice.

ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

Aug. 31.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

OXFORD, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from ELIAS THOMAS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, against the following townships of unimproved Land, situated in the County of Oxford, for the following State Tax, for the year of our LORD eighteen hundred and twenty five, viz:

Township No. 2, Second Range,	$ c 5 17
" No. 2, letter A,	7 26

I hereby give notice that unless said Taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of the Townships of Land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House, in Paris, on MONDAY, the twenty third day of OCTOBER next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, *Sheriff of Oxford County.*

Hebron, Aug. 26, A. D. 1826. 6w 113

FOR SALE at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, BROWN'S DROPS for Fits. This medicine has been the means of effecting several cures in this distressing disorder.

Also—La Grange's celebrated OINTMENT for the cure of *Scald Head*, and other *Cutaneous* disorders. *Aug.* 31.

HAY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale twenty or twenty five tons of Good HAY, for Cash or approved Credit.—ALSO, eight last spring PIGS. JOHN DANIELS, Jr.

Paris, Aug. 26, 1826. 113

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of August, in the year of our LORD eighteen hundred and twenty six—

APPEY ANN M. MERRILL, of Buckfield, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of *DANIEL MERRILL*, Jr. late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, *Judge.*

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of August in the year of our LORD eighteen hundred and twenty six—

JOSEPH BRADBURY, Administrator on the estate of *ADAM COTTON*, late of Hebron, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and also his private account against said estate:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, *Judge.*

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, *Register.*

FOR Sale by ASA BARTON, *Agent*, *PARASOLS*—VERY LOW.

Sept. 7.

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